

Glasgow Weekly Times.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1852.

NO. 3.

DR. W. T. DAMERON
Huntsville, Mo.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the citizens of Huntsville and vicinity.
Office over McCampbell, Coates & Smith,
Huntsville, Aug. 4, 1851—17

DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL
have associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's
residence.
August 7, 1851.

F. A. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats, Caps, Hird and Queensware, Nails, &c.,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

PHILIP BAUER,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Wines,
Liquors, &c., &c.
Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of Goods in his line, to which the attention
of the public is respectfully called.
April 10, 1851—s.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Linn County, Mo.
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in
Linn and the adjoining counties. All busi-
ness entrusted to his care will receive prompt at-
tention.
April 3, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of reasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard
and adjoining counties.
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—17.

PREWITT & HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them
in Howard, and the counties adjoining.
Particular attention paid to collecting.
Office in Crigler's Frame building two
doors above the Receiver's Office.
November, 15, 1850—7.

G. H. BURCKHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph
and Clay, and the counties adjoining.
Office in Crigler's Frame building two
doors above the Receiver's Office.
October 21—31.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline,
Cooper, Randolph and Chariton coun-
ties.
Office on first street.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. POWELL & BOWERS have associated
themselves together in the practice of Medi-
cine, and will give prompt attention to all calls.
No extra charge for consultation, where either of
them are employed.
Cambridge, Jan 22, 1852

BROWN, THATCH & HART,
DEALERS IN
Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's
FURNISHING GOODS.
166, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 6, 1851.

HANNA & MATTHEWS,
Cabinet Makers,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.

WILL make to order, in the neatest and most
fashionable style, and from the best materi-
als, all kinds of Furniture.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.
Shop second door above Dunnic & Hut-
chinson's Store.
April 11, 1851.

CARD.
DR. M. L. HUDNALL
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional ser-
vices to the citizens of Howard county and
particularly to the citizens of Fayette and vicinity.
Dr. Hudnall has practiced in the west for more
than twenty years, and the last 6 years in Scotland
county, Mo. References of the best men of Scot-
land county can be had any time—and many may
be seen by calling on Dr. Hudnall. Also—James S.
Green and Judge Reese of Canton, Mo. and Drs.
Harrington & Shepherd of Payson, Adams county,
Ills.

Dr. Hudnall will reside in Fayette, 1st
house below the Bank, and is now ready to visit
the sick.
Fayette, Nov. 27—6m

TRIPLETT, MYFADIN & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 10, Commercial Street,
(Between Vine and Washington Avenue.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to
sales of TOBACCO, HEMP, BACON,
LARD, GRAIN, &c., shipped to them, and will
make liberal cash advances on same when required.
January 22, 1852—6m.

Osage Orange Seed, for Hedging.
A small lot of the seed of this valuable Hedge
Shrub, of last year's growth, for sale by
O. HENDERSON.
Glasgow, Jan. 29, 1852—2m.

F. W. BIGGES,
F. W. BIGGES & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
(Corner of Market and First streets.)
GLASGOW, MO.

DR. H. WALKER,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and
residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which
places he can always be found, when not profes-
sionally absent.
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852

CANDIES, CANDIES.
JUST received, at G. O. Wagner's Confectionary
and Bakery, one of the most extensive assort-
ments of
Confectionary of Every Variety
ever offered in this market, which will be sold at
very low prices, wholesale or retail.
March 1 G. O. WAGNER.

THE TIMES.

BY CLARK H. GREEN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
Office on Water Street, Up Stairs, next door to the
Glasgow House.

—TERMS—
\$2 In Advance—\$3 At the End of the Year.
\$1 In Advance to Clubs of 10.

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sertion, and Fifty Cents for subsequent ones.
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—AUTHORIZED AGENTS—
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper
Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper
in Boston, New York and Philadelphia cities.
Fayette—ANDREW J. HERNON.
Huntsville—W. R. SAMUEL, G. H. BURCKHART.
Bloomington—THOMAS G. SHARP.
Linn—CARLOS BOARDMAN.
Cambridge—JOHN H. GROVE.
Chillicothe—W. C. SAMUEL.
Milan—STEPHENS, HINES & CO.

For the Times.
The American Scholar Visiting Classic Lands.

It is interesting at all times to trace the
progress and gradual development of human
character. And it is one of the highest
sources of pleasure to revert to the history
of those ages which are past, to those events
and characters which are never to return.
Especially is it so with the scholar, whose
imagination has pictured the manners and
customs and quaint peculiarities of nations
long dead—who has acquired a certain ven-
eration for antiquity, and receives with de-
light whatever carries him back to the con-
sideration of ancient times, and gives him
a more intimate knowledge of the illustrious
characters whose writings still continue to
delight, and whose actions animate to the
pursuit of all that is good and noble. This
attachment to the past, often, indeed, indis-
criminating and individual in its compari-
sons with the present, induces him to be-
hold with a kind of religious awe, whatever
vestiges remain of days gone by. Such
sensations of the mind are naturally the
most intense when in the actual contempla-
tion of places, once the scene of actions that
perhaps decided the fate of empires, estab-
lished the laws of government, or rescued
an oppressed people from degradation and su-
perstition.

But it is to the eastern continent that the
American scholar, endowed with an ardent
and cultivated imagination, must look for the
satisfaction of feelings so natural. His own
country may furnish him with all that is
sublime and beautiful of natural scenery—
but without associations hallowed by age, and
history mingled with romantic fiction, there
is no mystery to awaken his curiosity, noth-
ing strange to excite his wonder.

Hence it is that the American scholar has
been and continues to be so often a traveller
in what may be termed classic lands. And
a favored being is he among the multitudes
that frequent the same haunts from other
climes. Our national existence has been too
brief to allow the formation of those in-
veterate antipathies which often obstruct the
pathway of other travellers. So the Ameri-
can scholar finds not only an open road to
the objects of his veneration, but open
hands and enthusiastic hearts to receive him
wherever the name of America is known.
The ploughman at Marathon, we are told,
blesses the wanderer from a country which
sent her tribute for the relief of struggling
Greece, and reared the standard of popular
education at Athens. The Italian gazes
with affection upon one of a nation whose
contest for liberty has been made familiar to
him by the graphic pen of Botta. Every-
where he is a welcome and honored guest.

The pleasure and profit arising from such
privileges, must, after all, depend upon the
ardor and imagination of the traveller.—
Possessed of these qualities in a great de-
gree, he will know what 'tis to feel the wild
expectancy of the arrival, the fearful excite-
ment of the departure, the teeming lan-
guage of new scenes and unaccustomed so-
ciety, the sights, the sounds, the sensations,
the thoughts and emotions incident to a pil-
grimage. They will be to such an one, a
stirring and memorable experience. Every
new locality will prove an inspiration—the
tomb of genius will be as a holy shrine—the
mountain top as an altar of God—the battle
ground will vibrate with the murderous pa-
ganry of war, and the fertile valley breathe
the peacefulness of Eden. He will meet
Shylock on the Rialto, and hear the echoes
of Tully's voice beside the temple of Jupi-
ter. Chivalric legends will beguile him
upon the ramparts of Malta, and he will
reverently recite the Beatitudes in the olive
gardens of Palestine. To him it is no mys-
tery that the Moor drew from Desdemona
"A prayer of earnest heart,
That he would all his pilgrimage dilate,"
nor that the story won her.

All that history has chronicled and po-
etry consecrated will mingle and glow in the
mind of the enthusiastic American scholar.
"O,"

From the Albany New York Register.
The National Administration.

There is men of but one opinion among
men of all parties in relation to the course
of the present Administration in its manage-
ment of our foreign and domestic affairs.—
Its every act—and particularly those partak-
ing of a partisan political character—
may not receive the approbation of all; but
its general policy is such as to commend it
to the favorable consideration of the Ameri-
can people. It has been eminently success-
ful in continuing and strengthening our
peace relations with foreign governments—
in settling difficulties which, at various times
have threatened to involve us in serious em-
barrassment, if not in actual conflict. A
firm, prudent, and conciliatory line of action
has been pursued—insisting upon our own
rights, but at the same time recognising the
rights of others—doing justice to all, sub-
mitting to injury from none.

The present Administration came into
power at a time of great excitement in all
parts of the Union. The acquisition of the
territorial possessions consequent upon the
Mexican war, brought with it a renewal of
agitation upon a question of great interest,
which has divided the country into sectional
parties ever since the formation of the
Government. But this has been settled, if
not to the satisfaction of all, yet in such a
manner as to command the acquiescence of
every good and patriotic citizen. Agitation
has ceased, and fraternal relations have been
re-established, and have taken the place of
embittered hatred and angry strife. This
result has been secured through the patriot-
ism and consummate ability with which the
ship of State has been navigated by her
able and experienced officers. A weak or
vacillating administration would have plunged
the country into difficulties almost inextri-
cable—would have increased the estrange-
ment and widened the breach between the
antagonistic sections. But, fortunately for
the country, it had a President at the head
of its affairs equal to the emergency, and
surrounded by one of the strongest and
ablest Cabinets that have filled the chairs of
State since the organization of the Govern-
ment.

Our attention has again been called to the
eminent success which has marked the
policy of the present Administration, by the
announcement of the release of Mr. Thrasher
by the Spanish government. The Lopez
expedition, fitted out upon our shores, and
making decent upon the territory of a
friendly power, had well nigh compromised
our neutrality. The Spanish government
was disposed to look upon the invasion as
an outrage which we might and should have
prevented. Its disastrous results involved
a large number of our citizens, who were
captured and condemned for the piracy.—
Some underwent a summary execution.—
Others were sentenced to a long imprison-
ment in the deadly mines of Spain. The
summary and sanguinary proceedings of the
Cuban authorities created much angry ex-
citement among a portion of our people,
who were loud in their demands for ven-
geance. They seemed to forget that the
first wrong came from our shores—that from
those professing to be American citizens had
proceeded the first violation of international
law and the treaties existing between the two
countries. Our Government was called upon
to interpose force for the protection of those
who had thus forfeited their rights of citi-
zenship by acts of murder and piracy upon
the territory of a nation with which we
were at peace. The President and his ad-
visers were thus placed in a delicate position.
Less prudence and consideration in the
management of the affair might have involved
us in a war, and have sealed the fate of
the unfortunate prisoners as pronounced by
the Cuban courts. But looking upon the
case in all its phases—recognising the rights
of Spain as well as those of our citizens—a
line of policy was adopted that has pro-
duced the most happy results. The prison-
ers were liberated, and friendly relations
restored between the two countries.

The case of Mr. Thrasher involved the
same principles; but a more general sym-
pathy was awakened in his behalf; many
were clamorous, and insisted that our
Government should assume a hostile atti-
tude, and demand his release, even at the
cannon's mouth. But the same wise and
conciliatory course was pursued; and what-
ever may have been the merits of the case
originally, Mr. Thrasher, through the efforts
of the President and Secretary of State, has
been pardoned and restored to liberty.—
Partisan journals opposed to the Adminis-
tration, and those in the interest of the fillib-
usters, had made Mr. Thrasher's case an
especial point of attack upon the Adminis-
tration. But how noble the triumph of its
peaceful policy, how complete its vindication
from all the charges which have been urged
against it in this behalf. In what a com-
manding position has it been placed, before

the American people and before the world,
by the results which its amicable diplomacy
has accomplished.

The Prometheus affair, too, has been sat-
isfactorily adjusted by a full and ample
explanation and apology, and the disavowal
of the act of outrage by the British Govern-
ment. The promptness with which the de-
mands for explanation were met, shows the
high estimation in which the Administration
is held abroad.

The question of intervention, under the
circumstances in which it has been presented
is one of no little embarrassment. Deeply
and earnestly sympathizing with the down-
trodden of every clime, as do all American
citizens, it was but natural that the advent
upon our shores of one so gifted in eloquence
as Kossuth should create a sensation and
produce an excitement scarcely ever equalled.
It was also natural that in the heat of
the excitement our Government should be
called upon to take a position in union with
the popular impulse. But this too was met
with the same firmness and wisdom that has
characterized all the acts of the present
Administration. While entering fully into
the popular feeling, and partaking of the
universal sympathy for the man and his
cause, the President and Secretary of State
assumed that the policy of the Government
was settled, and that the principles of the
Father of his Country in this behalf could
not be departed from. They had been our
chart thus far, and by observing them, we
had been able to steer clear of shoals and
dangerous rocks, and at the same time exert
a great moral influence upon the cause of
freedom throughout the world. Calm re-
flection, as well as the judgment of posterity,
will approve the decision.

Every department of the Government has
been most efficiently and successfully ad-
ministered. In the future history of our
country it will stand prominent as one dis-
tinguished for successful negotiation—for its
triumphs of peace—for the immeasurable
prosperity it has given to the country at
home—so far as the influence of the Govern-
ment extends—and for the exalted con-
sideration in which it is held abroad—for
the wisdom, energy and complete success
which has crowned its foreign and domestic
policy. It is true, it may not possess the
brilliance and eclat which a war of foreign
invasion and conquest gave to its immediate
predecessor. But it will be regarded with
respect, honor, and gratitude, for services
far more valuable—far more important to the
true glory of our country, and the stability
and permanence of its institutions of free-
dom.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

(For the St. Louis Press.)

Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented peti-
tions against the restoration of flogging in
the Navy.
Forty petitions were presented against
Woodworth & Parker's patent.

Mr. Soule presented a resolution of the
Legislature of Louisiana, asking an appro-
priation for removal of obstructions in the
Missouri river.

Mr. Cass presented a memorial from
Pittsburgh against intervention by foreign
nations to put down people struggling for
liberty.

Mr. Broadhead presented a petition from
Montgomery county, Pa., asking a modifi-
cation of the tariff of 1846.

A bill regulating the coinage of silver was
presented from the Finance Committee. It
provides the coinage of half dollars of the
weight of 192 grains, and quarter dimes
and half dimes—said coin to be a legal ten-
dium in payments exceeding five dollars.—
Gold or silver to be cast in bars or ingots,
of either pure metal or standard fineness,
of weight of two, three, five or ten ounces.
It also provides for the coinage of three dol-
lar gold pieces.

The Iowa Railroad bill was taken up, and
after being discussed at some length, was
postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Clarke gave notice of his intention
to call up his resolutions on intervention to-
morrow, to enable Senator Seward to speak
thereon.

The Senate adjourned.
HOUSE.—The House went into Commit-
tee of the Whole on the Homestead bill.—
Another discussion on the Presidential ques-
tion is progressing.

A SHARP REPLY.—"How do you feel
with such a shocking-looking coat on?" said
a young clerk of some pretensions, one
morning, to old Roger. "I feel," said old
Roger, looking at him steadily with one eye
half closed, as if taking aim at the victim—
"I feel, young man as if I had a coat which
has been paid for—a luxury of feeling which
I think you will never experience."

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.
Hon. James Winston.

Whilst the claims and positions of all the
leading and most talented Whigs throughout
the State, have been anxiously and warmly
discussed for the last twelve months, by the
Whig party, with reference to the Govern-
mental election, it is a matter of astonishment
that the superior talents, the eminent quali-
fications, the high character and extensive
popularity of the distinguished gentleman
whose name heads this article, were never
brought into the discussion until a few
months ago. But it is equally strange with
what perfect unanimity and enthusiasm the
first mention of his name in connection with
the office of Governor of the State of Mis-
souri, was hailed by the Whigs throughout
the whole State. Good Whigs there are
—in different parts of the State—constrained
by the obligations of private friendship,
who would prefer the election of some per-
sonal and intimate friend; but no Whig can
be found who would oppose or even object
to the election of James Winston to that high
office. And the indications of the popular
will from all quarters point to him as the
man, above all others, suited to the times
and the occasion. In private life his char-
acter is without a blemish—in social inter-
course he is kind and urbane—and by the
full exhibition of all the qualities of a noble
and generous nature, and his peculiar *Winston*
ways, he at once wins the friend-
ship and secures the confidence of all who
know him.

As a politician, he is what he has always
been—a sound and unflinching Whig—yet
always liberal and magnanimous towards
his opponents. Relying upon the soundness
and integrity of his own political principles,
he has never failed to overcome his politi-
cal adversaries, by the power of reason and
argument, and an irresistible eloquence.

A descendant of the immortal Patrick
Henry, the genius, eloquence and patriot-
ism of the illustrious ancestor have lost
nothing by their transmission to the worthy
descendant. With James Winston as our
standard bearer in the present canvass, suc-
cess will be certain.

The present may well be regarded as the
most auspicious period in the history of
Missouri. For the first time the Whigs
have a sure prospect of being able to direct
the policy of the State. All that is neces-
sary is for the Whigs to act harmoniously in
the convention, and select such men for all
the State offices as will bring into the field
the greatest amount of personal popularity
and ability to discuss all the great questions
in which are involved the best interests of
Missouri, and safety and integrity of the
Union.

No man can be found more universally
beloved and esteemed by his acquaintances,
and who has fewer enemies than James
Winston—and none more competent to con-
duct the canvass—and none better qualified
to discharge the high and responsible duties
of Chief Magistrate of the State. So far
as the office of Governor is concerned, the
Convention at Booneville will have nothing
further to do than to declare their fiat in the
election of James Winston, of Benton coun-
ty, Governor of Missouri.

A WHIG.

New Spelling.

The new juvenile paper, "The Young-
ster," has the following contributions to a
proposed spelling book on a new plan, never
thought of by either by DILWORTH or WEB-
STER:

80 you be—A tub.
80 old pea—A top.
Be 80—Bat.
See 80—Cat.
Pea 80—Pat.
Are 80—Rat.
See O! double you—Cow.
See you be—Cub.
See a bee—Cub.
Be you double tea—Butt.
Be a double ell—Ball.

RIVER ANECDOTE.—A Detroit mercantile
gentleman, who was traveling eastward a
short time since, went to the clerk of one of
the Ontario boats to be shown to his state
room. The clerk handed the applicant a key,
at the same time pointing to a door at some
little distance, marked "B." Our friend
went in the direction indicated, but opened
the door next to his own, marked "A," where
he discovered a lady passenger making her
toilet, who, upon the strangers appearance,
screamed. "Go away! go away!" "Letter
B," yelled the clerk. "I am not touch-
ing her at all!" shouted the indignant merchant.

Col. Benton.

The speech of Col. Benton, in St. Louis
was a small affair. He abused the Whigs
in general, and the Whig administration in
St. Louis city in particular. It was purely
a demagogical electioneering speech, de-
signed to influence the election which came
off in April.

The Formation of Coal.

Dr. Antisell, in a recent lecture in New
York, on the subject of the origin of coal,
gave the following interesting facts:

"We never find beds of coal, except un-
der certain circumstances, which are the
same all over the earth's surface. We al-
ways find them above the mountain lime-
stone, and they are never found in a horizon-
tal position, but always in the form of a basin.
The Illinois coal field, bounded by St.
Louis and Cincinnati, is the largest in the
United States, and the second largest is the
Allegheny coal field. The whole coal field,
I may here remark, is not made up of one
mass, but of seams.

"There is another coal bed in Michigan,
which stretches from one lake to the other
across the whole peninsula. The coal bed
of Illinois is sixty thousand square miles in
extent, larger than the whole of Great Brit-
ain. The Michigan coal field occupies a
space of sixteen thousand square miles.—
In Virginia, there is a bed of coal, compar-
atively small; its seams are, however, very
thick, and of these there are five altogether.
The depths of these coal beds are very great.
—The Illinois is 2,500 feet, and the Allegheny
is about 3,000. The coal is surrounded
by beds of shale, which retain the impression
of the trees, shrubs, plants, sea-weeds, &c.,
of which the coal is made up. The mass of
the coal is, however, formed of terrestrial
plants—as the fern, of which there is a larger
amount than of any other, and of which
there are two varieties, the cone and the
wedge shaped ferns—in fact, you will find
beds made up of ferns alone."

From another source we clip the follow-
ing:

"The amount of coal taken from the mines
on the Ohio and its tributaries, is estimated
to exceed 40,000,000 bushels per year.—
The consumption of coal by Cincinnati is es-
timated to exceed this year, 7,000,000 bush-
els."

Parson Brownlow, of Jonesborough Ten-
nessee, makes the following reply to a re-
mark of one of his exchanges that the par-
son is so prone to discount, and so much
desires to have things his own way, that he
would quarrel with the angels in heaven:

"I expect to go to heaven when I die; but
whether I create any 'disorder' there or not,
depends upon affirmative answers to the
following questions:
"Will there be any Senatorial elections
there? Will the nomination of candidates
take place in caucus? And if so, will any
faction attempt to cast any more votes than
it is entitled to? In either case I will raise
a row. But those with whom I am w at
war in this world need have no fears of be-
ing involved, as they are not likely to get
there?"

THE ALBANY (N. Y.) Evening Journal
thinks that Gen. Butler has compromised
himself, by committing himself to the com-
promise measures. The Journal says:

Gen. Wm. O. Butler's prospects for the
Presidency will doubtless be affected by his
recent letter disclaiming all "Free-soil" ten-
dencies; but whether favorable or not, re-
mains to be seen. We do not profess to be
versed in the secrets of the "Democratic"
camp, but we had been inclined to think
that, if Gen. Butler succeeded in getting the
nomination, it would be because he was not
committed for or against the fugitive slave
law. If a "Union and compromise" candi-
date is the thing that is wanted, the Demo-
cracy will be able to find dozens of them to
their liking, without taking the trouble to
go as far as Kentucky. Thus "the better
killed."

A very remarkable discovery is announ-
ced in the *Richmond Times*. It appears that
while several men, engaged in blasting out
a limestone, near Buchanan, Batetout County
they discovered a cave, with an entrance of
some six or eight feet in height, and upwards
of one hundred long, with two apartments.
In the first they found some earthenware,
and a large stone cross; on the cross there
was some carving, but it was so much de-
faced by the hand of time, that it was scarcely
discernible. A number of citizens, with
a lantern, subsequently entered the second
apartment, where they found a skeleton seated
on a large iron chest, with its back resting
against the wall. On opening this chest,
they found it contain gold coins, perfectly
smooth on one side, and a cross with some
characters on it on the other. The gold in
the chest by weight is worth seven hundred
and eighty-three dollars.

THE man who mourns because he
does not have the seeming ability to take
part in that which others enjoy, is but turn-
ing the elements of his own character into
disorder.

THE Louisville Courier places the
names of Scott and Jones at the head of its
columns, subject to the decision of the Na-
tional Convention.

Signs of the Times.

When a man makes his wife a handsome
present, it is a sign they have been quarrell-
ing recently. When a young lady "has a
very bad cold, or else she'd be delighted,"
etc., it is rather a dangerous sign that, when
once she sits down to the piano, she will
probably not leave it for the remainder of
the evening. When a gentleman loses his
temper in talking, it is a tolerably correct
sign that he is getting "the worst of the
argument." When a lady falls into hyster-
ics, or faints, you may safely look upon it,
without being in the least accused of want
of charity, as a sign of extreme weakness
on her part. When you see the servant
carrying under her apron a bottle of soda-
water into a house, you may at once seize it
as a sure sign that some one has been drink-
ing over night. When you see a theatre
breaking out with a violent eruption of bills,
and posters, and placards, proclaiming "a
blaze of triumph," or "an unprecedented
success," you may view it as a sure sign
that that theatre is not doing much. When
you see a shop bursting out in the same
way, you may follow it as a sign which will
safely guide you to the same conclusion.—
When an author invites a number of his
literary friends and critics to dinner, you
may take it as an infallible sign that he is
about to bring out a new book. When a
young couple are seen visiting a cheap fur-
niture mart, you may interpret it into a
pretty fair sign that "that happy day"
is not far distant. When you see a man go
up in a balloon, or turn director of a railroad
or the lessee of a play house, you have a right
if you like, to look upon it as a sign of mad-
ness. When the boys begin to tear up their
books, it is a sign the holidays are about to
commence. When the subject of an article
is exhausted, it is a sign to leave off.

Improvements and Education.

Upon roads and schoolmasters, as the fore-
runners of civilization, Mr. Senator Sum-
ner recently spoke as follows: "Where
roads are not civilization cannot be, and civi-
lization advances as roads are extended.—
By these, religion and knowledge are diffu-
sed; intercourse of all kinds is promoted; the
producer, the manufacturer, and the consu-
mer, are all brought nearer together; com-
merce is quickened; markets are opened;
property, wherever touched by these lines
is changed, as by a magic rod, into values;
and the great current of travel, like that
stream of classic fable, or one of the rivers
of our own California, hurries in a channel
of golden sand. The roads, together with
laws of ancient Rome, are now better re-
membered than her victories. The Flami-
nian and Appian ways—once trod by return-
ing prodigals and tributary kings—still re-
main as beneficent representatives of her
deported grandeur. Under God, the road
and the schoolmaster are the two chief agents
of human improvement. The education be-
gun by the schoolmaster is expanded, liber-
alized, and completed, by intercourse with
the world; and this intercourse finds new
opportunities and inducements in every road
that is built."

A Newspaper Dog.

The Albany Knickerbocker boasts that it
has in its office a dog that will lick any dog
in the State for national sagacity. "It belongs
to one of the carriers, which it accompanies
in his round of delivery of about six hun-
dred subscribers. The carrier fell sick,
but said his dog would do his duty, and care
enough it did. A boy carrying the papers
followed the dog, which stopped and wagged
his tail at the house of every subscriber,
never missing one of the whole six hundred
subscribers. At the door of all subscribers
who had not paid for their papers for a
length of time, the dog was heard to howl."

Col. Benton.—The *Hennibal Journal*
says: "We understand that Col. Benton
will shortly open the campaign at St.
Charles. An invitation will be sent to him
by his friends in this section to visit this
city. It is expected that he will come here
by land, from St. Charles, and then proceed
to traverse Mr. Green's district. The Benton
men are anticipating pleasure from this
visit; but the Anties, no doubt, feel some-
what fidgety. We wonder if Mr. Green
will venture to meet him here or in his own
district, in debate? We guess not, for
though the Anties fiercely assailed Benton
when absent, yet on his approach they have
nothing to bet on the game. Indeed, so far
from "going better," not even an *Antie* is
visible."

How can you express in four units
that food is necessary for man? 1 0 2 8.—
One—ought—to-eat.

The London Times is quite indignant
at the Report of Mr. Corwin, Secretary
of the Treasury. It is too American, and too
much opposed to excessive importations to
suit its purpose.